

CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 21st April 1888.

CONTENTS :

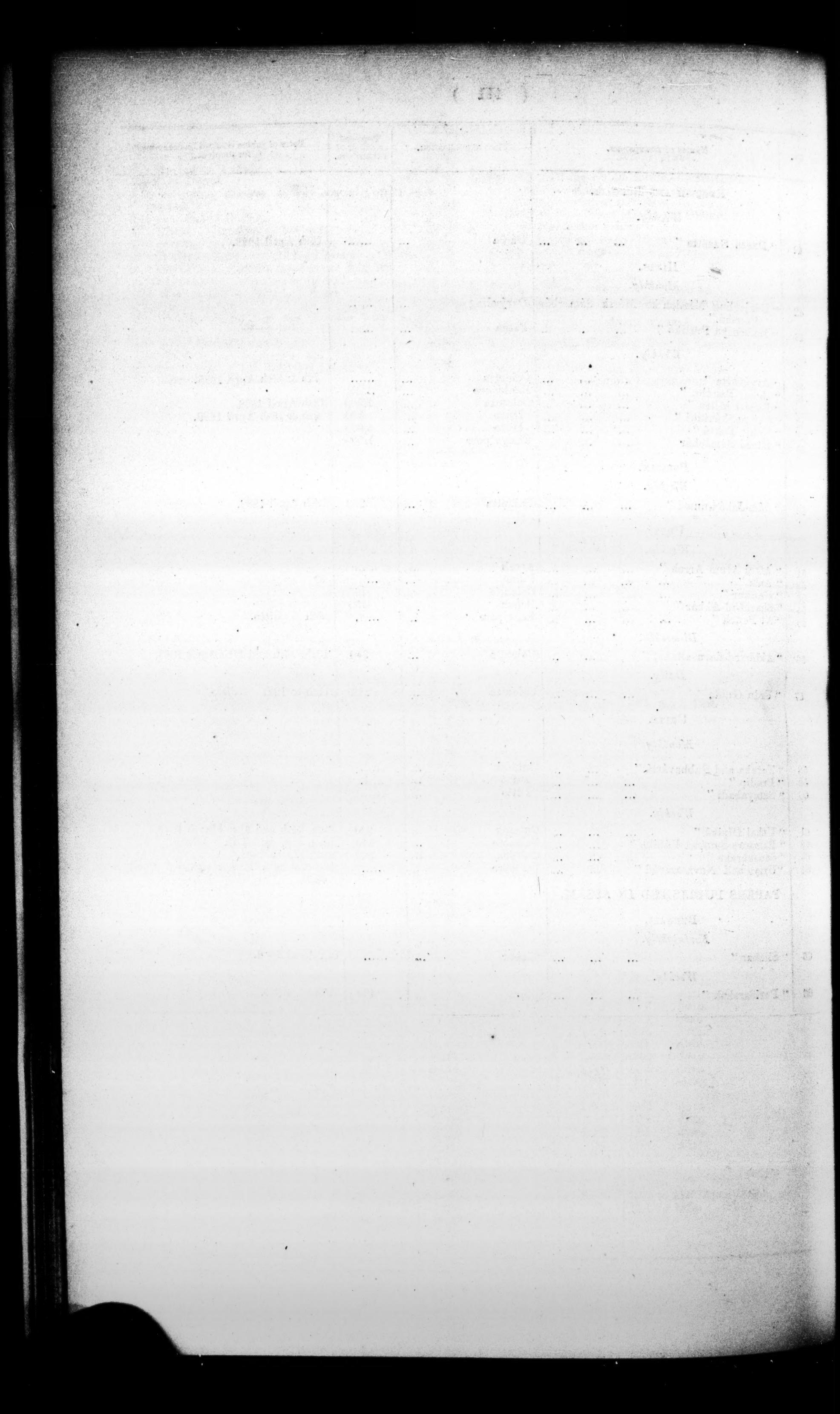
<i>Page.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.	
The <i>Bangabasi</i> newspaper on the delimitation of the Afghan boundary	413
Sikkim	<i>ib.</i>
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.	
(a)—Police—	
The Alipore Police	<i>ib.</i>
The Santipore Police	<i>ib.</i>
(b)—Working of the Courts—	
The Tangail case in the Calcutta High Court ...	<i>ib.</i>
The case of the grass-cutters ...	414
(c)—Jails—	
Sir Steuart Bayley's Jail Circular ...	<i>ib.</i>
(d)—Education—	
The East Bengal School, Dacca ...	<i>ib.</i>
Allotment of marks at the University examinations ...	<i>ib.</i>
The Head-master of the Narayangunge School ...	<i>ib.</i>
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—	
The Antimahmud ferry in Chittagong ...	415
The Chittagong District Board ...	<i>ib.</i>
Nomination of Municipal Commissioners ...	<i>ib.</i>
The Cox's Bazar Municipality ...	<i>ib.</i>
Sir Steuart Bayley's Municipal Circular ...	<i>ib.</i>
Assessment of rates in the Bansberia Municipality ...	<i>ib.</i>
The Dacca Municipality ...	416
The Howrah District Board ...	<i>ib.</i>
Local Self-Government in the mofussil ...	<i>ib.</i>
The Sahebgunge Municipality ...	417
Fire-engines in municipalities ...	<i>ib.</i>
The Beadon Square in Calcutta ...	<i>ib.</i>
(f)—Questions affecting the land—	
The Revenue Money-order Form ...	<i>ib.</i>
(g)—Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation—	
A road from Iswargunge to the Kalibazar Railway station in Mymensingh	418
Scarcity of water in the Hooghly district ...	
Drunken railway guards ...	<i>ib.</i>
(h)—General—	
The Chittagong Sankirtan affair ...	<i>ib.</i>
Lord Dufferin ...	<i>ib.</i>
The Income-tax at Iswargunge in Mymensingh ...	<i>ib.</i>
A Sub-Registry Office at Iswargunge ...	419
The coolie enquiry ...	<i>ib.</i>
The increase of the salt duty ...	<i>ib.</i>
The Budget ...	<i>ib.</i>
The outstill system ...	<i>ib.</i>
Appointment of Syud Hayat Khan as a Judge ...	420
The two vacant Judgeships in the Calcutta Small Cause Court ...	<i>ib.</i>
The Excise despatch of the Government of India ...	<i>ib.</i>
III.—LEGISLATIVE.	
The Debtors Act ...	<i>ib.</i>
The proposed amendment of the Bengal Municipal Act ...	421
The Calcutta Municipal Bill ...	<i>ib.</i>
The Calcutta Municipal Bill ...	<i>ib.</i>
Sweetmeat shops in Calcutta ...	<i>ib.</i>
The Calcutta Municipal Bill ...	<i>ib.</i>
The Calcutta Municipal Bill ...	<i>ib.</i>
IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
Sir Lepel Griffin ...	422
Sir Lepel Griffin ...	<i>ib.</i>
Lord Dufferin and Sir Lepel Griffin ...	<i>ib.</i>
The Government of India and Sir Lepel Griffin ...	<i>ib.</i>
Lord Dufferin and Sir Lepel Griffin ...	423
The Government of India and Sir Lepel Griffin ...	<i>ib.</i>
Lord Dufferin and Sir Lepel Griffin ...	<i>ib.</i>
V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
A hailstorm at Kalipore in Mymensingh ...	<i>ib.</i>
Scarcity of water at Pandagram in the district of Burdwan ...	424
Jackals at Charpangasia in Noakholly ...	<i>ib.</i>
Doctors for the storm-stricken villages in the Pubna district ...	<i>ib.</i>
VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
The Sankha tea-garden in Chittagong ...	<i>ib.</i>
An English governess for the Maharajah of Burdwan and his adoptive mother ...	<i>ib.</i>

	Page.	Page.
Nawab Abdul Gunny of Dacca	... 424	
Sir Mackenzie Wallace	... ib.	
Sir Syed Ahmed	... ib.	
The Education Gazette on the conquest of Upper Burmah	... 425	
The Countess of Dufferin	... ib.	
Mr. Ritchie, Magistrate of Howrah	... ib.	
Ghee contractors to the Sikkim Expedition	... 426	
Mr. Taylor as Tehsildar of Khond Mehal in Orissa	... ib.	
A statue in honour of the Countess of Dufferin	... ib.	
A burning ghât question in Beerbhoom	... ib.	
The Magura Jubilee Mela in Jessor	... ib.	
Sir Steuart Bayley	... ib.	
The Fourth Judgeship of the Calcutta Small Cause Court	... ib.	
The Relief Committee at Dacca	... 427	
Lord Dufferin and the Hindus and Mussulmans	... ib.	
Pumping machines and improved ploughs	... ib.	
The minor Maharajah of Burdwan	... 428	
		URIYA PAPERS.
The Report of the Public Service Commission		... 428
The Road Cess Fund in the Puri district		... ib.
A Defence Association in Orissa		... ib.
Transfer of Civil Court Ministerial Officers in Orissa		... 429
The Balasore Zillah School		... ib.
Road cess defalcations in Orissa		... ib.
Survey work in Angul		... 430
Salt rules for Orissa		... ib.
The Benares-Puri Railway		... ib.
Payment of land revenue by money-orders		... ib.
Discontinuance of the Sanskaraka newspaper		... ib.
		ASSAM PAPERS.
Mr. Steinberg, Assistant Deputy Commissioner of Hailakandi		... 431
Nabin Sarkar versus the Kazirbazar Police		... ib.
The Primary Scholarship Examination in Assam		... ib.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Ahammadí"	... Tangail, Mymensingh.	.....
2	"Kasipore Nibási"	... Kasipore, Burrisal	.....
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
3	"Ave Maria"	... Calcutta	....
4	"Chandra Vilásh"	... Berhampore	....
5	"Divákar"	... Calcutta	....
6	"Gaura Duta"	... Maldah	....
7	"Grambásí"	... Uluberia	....
8	"Púrva Bangabásí"	... Noakhally	....
9	"Purva Darpan"	... Chittagong	700	
10	"Uttara Banga Hitaishi"	... Mahiganj, Rungpore	....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
11	"Arya Darpan"	... Calcutta	102	13th ditto.
12	"Bangabásí"	... Ditto	20,000	14th ditto.
13	"Burdwán Sanjívani"	... Burdwan	302	10th ditto.
14	"Chárvártá"	... Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	9th ditto.
15	"Chattal Gazette"	... Chittagong	....	10th ditto.
16	"Dacca Prákásh"	... Dacca	450	15th ditto.
17	"Dhumaketu"	... Chandernagore	....
18	"Education Gazette"	... Hooghly	825	13th ditto.
19	"Garib"	... Dacca	....	11th ditto.
20	"Hindu Ranjiká"	... Beauleah, Rajshahye	200	11th ditto.
21	"Jagatbásí"	... Calcutta	....	12th ditto.
22	"Murashidábád Patriká"	... Berhampore	508	
23	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	... Ditto	....	13th ditto.
24	"Navavibhákar Sádhárani"	... Calcutta	1,000	16th ditto.
25	"Prajá Bandhu"	... Chandernagore	995	13th ditto.
26	"Pratikár"	... Berhampore	600	13th ditto.
27	"Rungpore Dik Prákásh"	... Kakiniá, Rungpore	205	12th ditto.
28	"Sahachar"	... Calcutta	500	11th ditto.
29	"Samaya"	... Ditto	2,350	13th ditto.
30	"Sanjivani"	... Ditto	4,000	14th ditto.
31	"Sansodhíní"	... Chittagong	800	6th ditto.
32	"Saráswat Patra"	... Dacca	400	
33	"Som Prákásh"	... Calcutta	1,000	16th ditto.
34	"Srimanta Saúdagá"	... Ditto	....	11th ditto.
35	"Sulabha Samáchár and Kusadaha"	... Ditto	3,000	13th ditto.
36	"Surabhi and Patáká"	... Ditto	700	12th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
37	"Dainik and Samachár Chandriká"	... Calcutta	7,000	16th to 18th April 1888.
38	"Samvád Prabhákar"	... Ditto	200	11th to 18th ditto.
39	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya"	... Ditto	300	
40	"Banga Vidyá Prákáshika"	... Ditto	500	

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
41	"Dacca Gazette"	Dacca	... .....	16th April 1888.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
42	"Darjeeling Mission ke Másik Sámachár Patriká."	Darjeeling	... .....
43	"Kshatriya Pratiká"	Patna	... .....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
44	"Aryávarta"	Calcutta	... .....	7th & 14th April 1888.
45	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	... .....
46	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta	... 1,500	12th April 1888.
47	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto	... 500	9th & 16th April 1888.
48	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto	... 4,500	
49	"Hindi Samáchár"	Bhagulpore	... 1,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
50	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Calcutta	... 250	13th April 1888.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
51	"Aftal Alum Arrah"	Arrah	... .....
52	"Anis"	Patna	... .....
53	"Gauhur"	Calcutta	... 196	
54	"Sharaf-ul-Akbar"	Behar	... 150	
55	"Al Punch"	Bankipore	... .....	9th ditto.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
56	"Akhabar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta	... 340	10th, 14th and 17th April 1888.
<i>Daily.</i>				
57	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	... 212	11th to 19th ditto.
URIYA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
58	"Taraka and Subhavártá"	Cuttack	... .....
59	"Pradíp"	Ditto	... .....
60	"Samyabadi"	Ditto	... .....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
61	"Utkal Dípiká"	Cuttack	... 200	17th, 24th and 31st March 1888.
62	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Balasore	... 205	16th, 22nd and 29th ditto.
63	"Sanskáraka"	Cuttack	... 200	22nd March 1888.
64	"Uriya and Navasamvád"	Balasore	... .....	21st and 28th March and 4th April 1888.
PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM.				
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
65	"Silchar"	Silchar	... .....	9th April 1888.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
66	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	... 450	9th ditto.



I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE Education Gazette, of the 13th April, referring to the *Bangabasi* newspaper's statement that the settlement of the Afghan boundary question had put an end to all fears of a Russian invasion, says that nobody thought even in his dream that the settlement of that question had removed all cause for fear or anxiety on that score. The settlement of that question was undertaken with the view of preventing the border Afghan tribes from calling in Russian help against their country.

2. The *Samaya*, of the 13th April, says that the very fact that Government will not recall the Sikkim expedition till after the end of the month of May shows that troubles in that quarter are yet far from being over.

II—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

3. The *Sahachar*, of the 11th April, says that now that the case against Baboo Ramanath Ghatak, a respectable muktear practising in the Alipore Courts, who was charged by the police with having been drunk and disorderly, has been proved to be false ought not the police officers who sent the muktear up for trial to be punished?

4. A correspondent of the *Som Prakash*, of the 16th April, says that the insufficiency of the police force stationed at Santipore is the reason why dacoities have lately been of frequent occurrence there. According to the orders of Government, there ought to be 76 constables at that place, but there are only about 38 constables there. It is stated that Mr. Cowley, late Police Superintendent of Nuddea, was a harsh officer and punished constables heavily for very trifling breaches of rule or discipline, and that that was the reason why constables as a rule did not like to serve in the Santipore police. This probably explains why the number of constables not only at Santipore, but all over the district of Nuddea, has fallen so short of the regulation number.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

5. The *Surabhi and Pataka*, of the 12th April, says that it has already condemned as unjust the decision of the High Court in the celebrated Tangail police case, and observes that the case contains secrets which it will publish gradually for the information of the public. And when the secrets are published, the public will see that even the highest Court of justice in the land is amenable to influence, and that justice has fled even from the sacred precincts of the High Court. Reference is then made to a case in which the Magistrate of Sarun punished some 20 grass-cutters with fine for having held an unlawful assembly. The facts of the case are that the grass-cutters were going to an out-of-the-way place to cut grass and had armed themselves with sticks, swords and spears in order to defend themselves against serpents and other destructive animals which were plentiful there. This aroused the suspicion of the Magistrate who at once ordered their arrest and placed them on trial and fined them.

The Judges of the High Court, who heard the motion of the grass-cutters against the sentence of the Magistrate, have upheld the decision of

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
April 13th, 1888.

SAMAYA,
April 13th, 1888.

SAHACHAR,
April 11th, 1888.

SOM PRAKASH,
April 16th, 1888.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
April 12th, 1888.

the Magistrate, saying that there could be no doubt that the men had been guilty of holding an unlawful assembly. What do these things mean? And does anybody care to consider what grave consequences will follow if the people lose their faith in the justice of the English nation?

DARUSSALTANAT,
April 17th, 1888.

6. The *Darussaltanat*, of the 17th April, says that the grass-cutters of Sarun should not have been punished without enquiring whether they had armed themselves for the purpose of breaking the peace, or for the purpose of defending themselves against the wild beasts that might be found on the chur to which they were going to cut grass. The public is sorry that the High Court has upheld the decision of the lower court in this case.

The case of the grass-cutters.

(c)—*Jails.*

SANJIVANI,
April 14th, 1888.

7. The *Sanjivani*, of the 14th April, is glad to receive another signal proof of the Lieutenant-Governor's kind-heartedness. His Honour has issued a circular authorising visitors of jails to recommend those prisoners for discharge who may appear to them to deserve that favour. It is a privilege of theirs that the people of this country have got such a man to govern them as Sir Steuart Bayley, who is day after day giving better and better proof of largeness of heart.

(d)—*Education.*

GARIB,
April 11th, 1888.

8. The *Garib*, of the 11th April, has heard that Baboo Gopi Mohun Basak, the head-master of the East Bengal School, has deputed Baboo Rajani Kant Chowdhury, the well-known pleader of Dacca, to Sir Alfred Croft to plead in his behalf. It is hoped, however, that Sir Alfred Croft will do nothing without hearing both sides, and that he will show due consideration to the boys.

Sir Alfred Croft has, at the request of Baboo Gopi Mohun, called for the school register, the admission book, and the school-fee book; but he will get no light from these books. If the truth is to be got at, Jagabandhu Baboo, the head-master of the Normal School, Sashi Baboo, one of the Professors of the Dacca College, and Akshay Baboo, one of the teachers of the East Bengal School, should be examined.

SAHACHAR,
April 11th, 1888.

9. The *Sahachar*, of the 11th April, says that, as there are several examiners in every one of the subjects in the Entrance and F. A Examinations, there is every chance of the candidates being judged by different standards by the different examiners. To prevent injustice from this source, the senior examiners should revise a sufficient number of the best answer papers examined by the different examiners with a view of ascertaining whether or no the examiners have assigned marks on a uniform standard. And if, after such revision, any Examiner is found to have assigned marks more liberally than another, he should be asked to reduce his marks, and if any Examiner is found to have been less liberal than another, he should be asked to increase his marks.

DACCA PRAKASH,
April 15th, 1888.

10. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 15th April, says that, in view of the representations made against him by the students of his school, the head-master of the Narayangunge school should be transferred elsewhere. Those who are interceding on his behalf are certainly doing a very wrong thing. The Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, is earnestly requested to do his duty in this matter.

The head-master of the Narayangunge School.

(e)---Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration,

11. The *Sansodhini*, of the 6th April, draws the attention of the Commissioners of the Chittagong Municipality to the unsatisfactory condition of the Antimahmud ferry. No strong and large boats are kept at that ferry for use in foul weather. People have also to wait a considerable time at the ferry on account of the absence of boatmen.

SANSODHINI,
April 6th, 1888.

12. The same paper says that the members of the Chittagong District Board should consider from what fund the claims of Baboo Chandra Kanta Biswas, the contractor, are to be met (for particulars see Weekly Report on Native Papers for the week ending the 24th March 1888, paragraph 27). The Board should not pay a single pice over and above the amount sanctioned from the Road Cess Fund. There was also no necessity for calling for an explanation from the District Engineer, whose action in this connection has already been condemned by a court of law.

SANSODHINI,

13. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 9th April, says that the abolition of the system of nominating Municipal Commissioners is necessary for the full development of Local Self-Government. The writer also objects to the appointment of Magistrates as *ex-officio* Municipal Commissioners.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
April 9th, 1888.

14. A correspondent, of the *Chattal Gazette*, of the 10th April, complains of irregularity in the supply of drinking water to the rate-payers of the Cox's Bazar Municipality in Chittagong. The municipal rates are rigorously collected, but no provision is made for the supply of good drinking water. Out of the four wells sunk by the municipality, only one is fit for use. Mr. Mackertich, the Sub-divisional Officer of Cox's Bazar, does not look to the comfort or convenience of the Burmese women, who have to go half a mile from their houses for good drinking water. The present Vice-Chairman of the Municipality is an educated and kind-hearted gentleman. He is therefore requested to make better arrangements for the supply of drinking water.

CHATTAL GAZETTE,
April 10th, 1888.

15. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 10th April, hopes that the Commissioners of Divisions will not oppose the suggestions made in the recent Municipal Circular of Sir Steuart Bayley, and thinks that, with a view of meeting the arguments which are likely to be used against the Circular by the narrow-minded amongst the Commissioners, the writers in the native press and the public bodies should press upon the notice of Sir Steuart Bayley the arguments which they can adduce in favour of his Circular.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
April 10th, 1888.

16. The *Sahachar*, of the 11th April, is extremely sorry to say that Assessment of rates in the Bansberia Municipality. at Tribeni, a place in the Hooghly district, and within the jurisdiction of the Bansberia Municipality, municipal rates are often unjustly assessed. A poor Brahmin widow recently took up her quarters in a vacant house in the village of Basudevpur belonging to Baboo Gopal Chandra Gupta, who is now a resident of Calcutta, and the municipality thereupon increased the tax assessed upon that house sixfold. Now, under section 85 of the Municipal Act, the Municipality could assess its tax either upon the annual rent of the house, or upon Baboo Gopal Chandra's income. But Gopal Baboo resides in Calcutta, and so the Municipality could assess no tax on his income; so a tax could only be assessed on the estimated annual rent of the house. But the house being in an unoccupied and dilapidated state, it has been most unjust on the part of the Municipality to assess upon it a tax of Rs. 9 a year. May not the public expect from the experienced

SAHACHAR,
April 11th, 1888.

Commissioner of Tribeni, Baboo Annada Charan Chakravarti, an explanation of this very unfair and oppressive assessment?

GRAMVASI,
April 11th, 1888.

17. The *Gari*, of the 11th April, says that, during the last two years, the Dacca Municipality has had to incur a debt of 27 or 28 thousand rupees over and above the old debt of Rs. 50,000. If the Municipality goes on incurring its debt in this way, it will be soon ruined. It should therefore make savings by reducing expenditure and applying the savings to the extinction of the debt. The following are among the means by which 13 or 14 thousand rupees may be saved every year:—

- (1) A thoroughly competent Secretary may be had for Rs. 200 a month in place of the present Secretary who gets Rs. 350 a month.
- (2). The conveyance allowance of Rs. 20 a month paid to the Vice-Chairman should be discontinued. Those Commissioners who are unable or unwilling to bear conveyance charges themselves should not be appointed Vice-Chairman. The late Vice-Chairman Moulavi Sahib applied for conveyance allowance, and was for that reason compelled by the Magistrate to give up his Vice-Chairmanship.
- (3). A large amount of money is wasted in law-suits every year, the allotment under this head for this year being Rs. 6,000. The Government pleader gets a monthly salary for doing law business for the municipality, and there is a mohurir to manage law-suits. The services of both these officers may be safely dispensed with. The present Chairman of the Municipality is a leading member of the Dacca Bar, and he certainly should not require legal advice from others.
- (4). The tax-darogah gets Rs. 60 a month; but a competent tax-darogah could be had for only Rs. 30 a month.
- (5). A competent passed student of the Engineering College on Rs. 250 a month ought to replace the present mechanical Engineer attached to the water-works on Rs. 330 a month.

GRAMVASI,
April 12th, 1888.

18. The *Gramvasi*, of the 12th April, has learnt that the District Board of Howrah has granted Rs. 2,000 for the construction of roads in the Uluberia sub-

division and another Rs. 2,000 for the construction of roads in the village of Narit alone, and thinks that in granting so large a sum to the village of Narit alone, the Board has been guilty of unfair dealing. Again, as Narit and other places suffer from annual inundations, money spent on the construction of roads in those places before any steps have been taken to prevent them from being inundated will be so much money wasted. Besides, there are many places within the Uluberia sub-division which have not as yet been granted a pice for the construction of roads, even though the people thereof have been paying the Road Cess for years. It is most unjust that one man should pay money and another should appropriate it for luxurious purposes.

SULABHA SAMACHAR
& KUSADASA,
April 13th, 1888.

19. The *Sulabha Samachar and Kusadaha*, of the 13th April, says that Local Self-Government in the mofussil the native editors of Calcutta who think that the mofussil people are as enlightened and educated as the educated community of Calcutta are greatly mistaken; and they therefore make the further mistake of thinking that the mofussil people are fit for self-government.

The writer says that he possesses much mofussil experience and knows that the mofussil people have not the education which men

who would manage their our affairs should possess. By way of illustration the writer adds that Iswar Mandal and Nazir Mollah, panchayets for the villages of Kulati, Makhla, Teghari, and Somasapore, within the jurisdiction of the Bhanger thana of the 24-Pergunnahs district, are almost absolutely illiterate, and that the Mahomedan panchayet of Matbarit-Debdole cannot even sign his name, and so on. So the time has not come for the introduction of Local Self-Government in this country.

20. The *Praja Bandhu*, of the 30th April, has learnt that the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Sahebgunge Municipality, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs,

The Sahebgunge Municipality.

owe their appointments to the efforts of the local Sub-divisional Officer, who is alleged to have used threats to and urged considerations of friendship upon, some of the Commissioners in order to compel them to give their consent to the nomination of those men who are disliked by the people. It is said that the Chairman, who is a European, treats the Commissioners as if they were his servants. Some three or four Commissioners have therefore sent in their resignation. The Chairman wrote a letter to one of them on the subject of his resignation, and being informed in reply why he had resigned, wrote him an insulting letter, saying—"If I knew for a moment that you had no more valid reasons for your resignation than those set forth in your letter under reply, I should not have troubled myself in writing to you before sending in your letter of resignation, &c. &c." Both the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman are Government nominees, and as the people are not satisfied with them, they should send an application to Government against them asking for their removal; and the Government will be bound to remove them if it finds any irregularities in connection with their nomination.

21. Referring to the fires which break out during the hot season all over the country, the *Sanjivani*, of the 14th April, says that every mofussil municipality

Fire-engines in municipalities. ought to provide itself with a fire-engine, and that, if any particular municipality be too poor to be able to purchase a fire-engine with one year's savings, it should do so with the accumulated savings of several years.

22. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 16th April, says that there are only three large squares in the native

The Beadon Square in Calcutta.

quarter of Calcutta, namely, College Square,

Cornwallis Square, and Beadon Square. Of these the first two are kept somewhat trim, because Englishmen live or work in their neighbourhood. But no care is taken to keep Beadon Square in order, although it is frequented by large numbers of natives morning and evening. A little supervision and some instructions to the gardeners in charge of this square are all that will be needed to bring it into better condition.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

23. The *Sulabha Samachar and Kusadaha*, of the 18th April, says that

The Revenue Money-order Form.

sulabha samachar & kusadaha

KUSADAH,

April 18th, 1888.

some inconvenience is caused by reason of there being no space in the money-order forms for small estates wherein to state the year and quarter for which revenue is sent. The required improvement may be effected by substituting for the words "amount of land revenue sent" the words "revenue for the year" in the *challan* and acknowledgment portion of the money-order form, and by keeping at the bottom space enough for a line stating the year and quarter for which remittance is made.

PRAJA BANDHU,
March 30th, 1888.

SANJIVANI,
April 14th, 1888.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
April 16th, 1888.

SULABHA SAMACHAR &
KUSADAH,
April 18th, 1888.

(g)—*Railways and communications including canals and irrigation.*

CHARU VARTA,
April 9th, 1888.

24. A correspondent of the *Charuvarta*, of the 9th April, complains of the want of a road from Iswargunge to the Kalibazar Railway Station in Mymensingh. Kalibazar is situated at a distance of 10 or 12 miles from Iswargunge. The proposed road will help traffic and prove very advantageous to passengers. The members of the Road Cess Committee are therefore requested to attend to the matter.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
April 12th, 1888.

25. The *Surabhi and Pataka*, of the 12th April, says that great scarcity of water is being felt in the Hooghly district in consequence of the gate of the canal leading to the Sarasvati from the Damodar

still remaining unopened. The river Sarasvati has now very little water in it, and that little is foul and muddy. And unless it is filled with fresh water from the Damodar through the canal, cholera would be sure to break out in the villages which use its water. The Magistrate of Hooghly, far from removing of his own motion, as he ought to do, the complaints of the villagers on this score, has refused the applications made by them to him, asking him to open the canal gate on the ground of the applications not having been stamped. To prevent people from using the water of a canal which has been excavated with their own money is, indeed, a very fine thing. This paper would like to know under what law does the Magistrate insist on such applications being stamped. Government is asked to look to the matter.

SANJIVANI,
April 14th, 1888.

26. The *Sanjivani*, of the 14th April, says that Mr. Champ, a guard belonging to the Northern Bengal Railway, and attached to a train bound for Siliguri, has been convicted of drunkenness and fined by Baboo Umesh Chandra Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Nilphamari. Formerly there were Bengali guards on this line who did their duty satisfactorily. And it is not known that they were ever convicted of and punished for drunkenness. Still they have been dismissed and Europeans have been appointed in their place. Probably the principle of helping one's own countrymen is at the root of these appointments. Be that as it may, the railway authorities should on no account appoint habitual drunkards as guards, and should see that guards, when they take charge of trains, are not under the influence of liquor and have no liquor in their possession.

(h).—*General.*

SANSODHINI,
April 6th, 1888.

27. The *Sansodhini*, of the 6th April, requests the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division to reconsider his order in the Chittagong Sankirtan case.

ARYAVARTA,
April 7th, 1888.

28. The *Aryavarta*, of the 7th April, says that most of Lord Dufferin's acts will prove detrimental to the Indians. The Public Service Commission and the Moral Education Circular are his only good acts. The following are His Lordship's bad acts:—The imprisonment of Theebaw, the increase of the duty on salt, the imposition of a duty on kerosine oil, the passing of the Debtors Act, and exhibition of partiality to a particular section of the native community.

CHARUVARTA,
April 9th, 1888.

29. A correspondent of the *Charuvarta*, of the 9th April, complains of the oppression committed by the income-tax assessor at Iswargunge in Mymensingh. Judhisthir Saha, a mabajan of Iswargunge, was assessed at Rs. 100. The poor man represented that the assessment

was most hard and unjust, but neither the assessor nor his superior officer paid any heed to his complaint. He accordingly paid the tax for some time, but failing to do so long, at last closed his shop. Heaven alone knows when these oppressions will cease!

30. The same correspondent says that a Sub-Registrar has been appointed for Iswargunge, but the work of the office has not commenced. It is hoped that an office will be soon established at Iswargunge for the transaction of business.

A Sub-Registry Office at Iwar-gunge. 31. The *Sahachar*, of the 11th April, says that an enquiry into the recent coolie case in Midnapore, in which a gentleman was charged by some coolie-recruiters with having induced some coolies who were being brought from Midnapore to Calcutta in a steamer to escape, should be made by the officer who has been appointed to investigate the coolie question; for the Midnapore case seems to be intended to thwart enquiry in this direction.

The coolie enquiry. 32. The *Srimanta Sadagar*, of the 11th April, does not, like its contemporaries, blame Lord Dufferin for increasing the duty on salt. A new tax was inevitable,

The increase of the salt duty. and the increase of the salt duty was the best form in which it could be levied; for a slight addition to the salt duty will have no appreciable incidence for anybody, however poor. There is no indication that the increased salt duty is being felt by anybody.

33. Referring to the Budget, the *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 11th April, makes the following observations:—

The Budget.

The income of the Government of India during the last financial year was Rs. 77,92,66,000, and its expenditure amounted to Rs. 80,91,56,000. Thus there was a deficit of three crores of rupees, which means that the financial condition of India last year was most deplorable, and that, if that condition does not improve, the country will be soon ruined. The annual income of the United States is 80 crores of rupees, out of which 55 crores are spent, leaving a surplus of 25 crores every year; and England saves two crores every year. In India alone expenditure greatly exceeds income, and deficits are made up by borrowing; so the public debt of India is increasing every year. But how will it be possible or practicable for Government to borrow? It is certainly most unsafe to go on borrowing money in this way. Government should therefore try to reduce expenditure.

It should on no account allow its expenditure to exceed its income. The sufferings of the people will not decrease so long as Government does not abolish at least a few among the obnoxious taxes, and the Government's own difficulties will not be removed so long as it does not change its present financial policy.

34. The *Grambasi*, of the 12th April, has learnt that in consequence of the representations of Mr. Ritchie, Magistrate of Howrah, and the sympathy shown

The outstill system. in the matter by Mr. Westmacott, the outstill at Bowreh has been ordered to be closed. It hopes, however, that the results of the recent investigation into the working of the outstill system will not be confined to the closing of this one outstill. It is not known why new licenses for outstills have been granted in the Uluberia sub-division before the report of Mr. Westmacott is out. It is also rumoured that before deciding upon the course which should be adopted in connection with the outstills in this country, Government will enquire into the working of the outstill system in Bombay

CHARU VARTA,
April 9th, 1888.

SAHACHAR,
April 11th, 1888

SRI MANTA SADAGAR,
April 11th, 1888.

HINDU RANJIKI,
April 11th, 1888.

GRAMBASI,
April 12th, 1888.

and Madras, and will send Mr. Buckland to those places for the purpose. But this additional enquiry will in all probability do no good, and will only cost Government a large sum of money.

URDU GAZETTE,
April 13th, 1888.

Appointment of Syud Hayat Khan
as a Judge.

should take a lesson from this; for it cannot be that Mussulmans fit to hold high posts can be found in every Indian province except Bengal, where education has made most progress.

BANGABASI,
April 14th, 1888.

The two vacant Judgeships in the
Calcutta Small Cause Court.

Court; but it will not be satisfied if any other than a Bengali Subordinate Judge is appointed in the place of the late Baboo Srinath Ray.

SANJIVANI,
April 4th, 1888.

The Excise despatch of the Govern-
ment of India.

Native States, where there is no other means of levying a duty upon liquor except by the introduction of something like the outstill system. But is this really so? The district of the 24-Pergunnahs and the Howrah, Hooghly, and Patna districts are the most populous districts in the Bengal Presidency, and there are outstills in every part of those districts except the Sudder stations. Domjor is the most populous thana in the Howrah district, and there is an outstill there. An outstill has also been established within the Chanditollah thana, the most populous thana in the Hooghly district; and yet Lord Dufferin says that outstills have not been established in any other place except thinly inhabited places like Singbhumi. This may be very diplomatic, but it is hardly fair. It is also stated in the despatch that the number of grogshops in the country, which had rapidly and steadily increased up to 1882, has been diminished by the adoption of rigorous excise measures. But this reduction of grogshops has been effected by diminishing the number of sudder distilleries and increasing the number of outstills, and, what is most important to note, this reduction of the number of grogshops has not led to diminished consumption of liquor. For it has been shown in previous articles on this subject that the establishment of one outstill at the place where there were three or four distilleries before results in increasing the consumption of liquor eight or tenfold. It is also stated in the despatch that sites for outstills are not fixed according to the wishes of the brewer, but in consultation with the local police and municipality. But the writer knows very well that the police is not consulted in this matter in the 24-Pergunnahs and in the Howrah and Hooghly districts. Everyone knows that the objection made by the Seakhalia police to the establishment of the outstill near the thana at that place was not heeded, and the brewer gained his point. The *Englishman* calls the Excise despatch of the Government of India the most remarkable document of its kind sent from this country to England; and a most remarkable document it certainly is, if the excellence of a despatch consists in making falsehood wear the appearance of truth.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
April 10th, 1888.

The Debtors Act.

38. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 10th April, says that the provisions of the Debtors Act will prove advantageous to both debtors and creditors.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

39. The *Sanjivani*, of the 14th April, suspects that mischief may result from the amendment of the Bengal Municipal Act announced by Mr. Macaulay at the last meeting of the Bengal Council. Mr. Macaulay says that it is the object of the proposed amendment to take out of municipal control only such places as the Gunpowder Magazine at Ichhapur. But those who know the history of the Berhampore parade ground, from which the Europeans of that place have been so anxious to exclude the natives, may justly apprehend that advantage will probably be taken of the proposed amendment to take out of municipal control other places than those to which it is now intended to apply. The Hon'ble Dr. Gooroo Das Banerjee should look sharp.

SANJIVANI,
April 14th, 1888.

40. The *Navavibhákar Sádhárani*, of the 16th April, referring to the proposal for placing the petition of the Calcutta Municipal Bill. Calcutta public against the Municipal Bill in the Lieutenant-Governor's own hands, says that it will not do to do this only; but on the day which will be fixed for passing the Bill, the poor of the Town and the Suburbs should be collected round the Council room, and their tale of distress should be there made known to the Lieutenant-Governor. If this is done, His Honour may feel persuaded not to pass the objectionable provisions of the Bill. But where is the man enthusiastic enough to do all this?

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI.
April, 16th, 1888.

41. The *Samvád Prabhákar*, of the 16th April, says that the recent meeting held at the Town Hall to consider the provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Bill was a complete success. It was attended by representatives from all sections of the community.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
April 16th, 1888.

42. The *Som Prakash*, of the 16th April, says that provision ought to be made in the new Municipal Bill, making it obligatory upon keepers of sweetmeat shops to keep sweetmeats in glass-cases in order to prevent their being soiled with dust, to use good ghee in preparing sweetmeats, and not to sell stale sweetmeats as they now do. The Health Officer should be empowered to enforce these provisions. Similar provisions should be adopted and enforced in all the municipalities in the country.

SOM PRAKASH,
April 16th, 1888.

43. The *Samvád Prabhákar*, of the 17th April, says that Sir Steuart Bayley is doubtless a true friend of self-government. By his two recent orders in this connection he has conferred upon the people of Bengal an extension of that privilege, for which they feel exceedingly grateful to him. But the writer is sorry to notice that, in the matter of the Calcutta Municipal Bill, His Honour seems disposed to favour a line of policy which is likely to prove unfavourable to the development of local self-government in the metropolis.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
April 17th 1888.

44. The same paper, of the 18th April, says that the public are disappointed to find that the way in which Sir Henry Harrison is proceeding with the work of re-enacting the Calcutta Municipal Law is calculated to re-strict the scope of local self-government in Calcutta. Native public opinion is being systematically disregarded in this connection. The fact is, the Municipal Bill now before the Council is intended to curtail the powers of the native rate-payers of the Calcutta Municipality and to promote the interests of the Europeans. Sir Steuart Bayley is asked to take note of the deep dissatisfaction which the Bill has caused among the native residents of Calcutta.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

URDU GUIDE,
April 11th, 1888.

SAHACHAR,
April 11th, 1888.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
April 12th, 1888.

SAMAYA,
April 13th, 1888.

45. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 11th April, referring to the letter of Sir Lepel Griffin.

the Government of India to Sir Lepel Griffin, approving of his acts and advising him not to prosecute the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, says that it would have been better if Sir Lepel had been allowed to clear himself of the charges brought against him in that paper in a court of law.

46. The *Sahachar*, of the 11th April, says that the Government distrusts the people of this country, and this distrust is likely to make the people distrust

the Government ; and so it has actually come to this that the Government and the people distrust each other. Here is Sir Lepel Griffin, who is believed by the whole country to be guilty of grave offences. But Lord Dufferin, disregarding what the whole country thinks or says, expresses himself satisfied with all that Sir Lepel has done. Now, is such action on His Lordship's part calculated to satisfy the people and inspire confidence of the Government in their minds ? So far as this Sir Lepel affair is concerned, it is clear that His Excellency should have dealt with it in a manner more satisfactory to the people.

47. The *Surabhi and Pataka*, of the 12th April, says that it knew before hand that Lord Dufferin would support Sir Lepel Griffin. There is nothing new about such justification of its political officers by the Government of India. The Government has probably been deterred by a very unseemly exposure from giving its consent to the prosecution of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. Government has advised Sir Lepel not to mind the statements made regarding him in that newspaper, and that means that it admits, in a manner, the guilt of that officer ; and in thus indirectly admitting Sir Lepel's guilt, it has taken upon itself the blame which properly belongs to that officer. This, though not very creditable to the good sense of the Government, illustrates, in a very remarkable manner, the fatuous love which it bears for its servants. Again, no one but the Governor-General, his Councillors, and his beloved Sir Lepel, will believe that Bhopal has profited by Sir Lepel Griffin's administration. If Sir Lepel had been permitted to prosecute the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, and had won his case, and if native editors had been punished for slandering him the native press would have had no cause for regret, for that press is ready to undergo any amount of suffering for the sake of the country, and to sacrifice its private interests at the altar of its native land ; and the only thing that the press cannot do is to hide guilt like a coward and to misrepresent truth in the attempt.

48. The *Samaya*, of the 13th April, says that it appears clearly from the letter addressed to Sir Lepel Griffin by the Government of India and Sir Lepel Griffin.

Government of India that it was written with the object of pleasing all parties in a general vague sort of way. But the object is hardly accomplished. The Viceroy does not seem to think that anything that the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* has said regarding Sir Lepel is either false or exaggerated ; and that is why His Excellency has endeavoured to console Sir Lepel as one would console a child by giving him this letter. The Government knows that a prosecution of the *Amrita Bazar* will lead to scandalous disclosures, and it has therefore refused him permission to prosecute. But if any man of intelligence and judgment had been in the place of Sir Lepel, and the *Amrita Bazar* had written against him in the way it has written against Sir Lepel, it would have been very difficult for the Government of India to satisfy him with such a mere letter as this. That man would in all probability have wrung

the Government's consent to a prosecution. By admitting that the acts of Sir Lepel in Bhopal were all approved by it, the Government has become in some measure a sharer of the infamy attaching to Sir Lepel ; and Lord Dufferin has, by sanctioning this letter, given evidence of great narrow-mindedness and of an absolute want of ability to govern India.

49. The *Sanjivani*, of the 14th April, says that, though the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* has spared no pains to prove its charges against Sir Lepel Griffin, and though

nobody has yet dared to pronounce these charges false, still the Government of Lord Dufferin has thought fit to give a certificate to the insignificant Sir Lepel, telling him that he need not mind the articles written regarding him in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, that his administration of Bhopal has been a vigorous one, and that the people of Bhopal are living in peace and happiness under that administration. The writer will not care to characterise the man who can give a certificate to such a man as Sir Lepel Griffin. It seems that during his short stay in India, Lord Dufferin is resolved to fill the cup of his infamy to the brim. By letting Sir Lepel go unpunished, Lord Dufferin has encouraged him in his misdeeds. But is there no one above Lord Dufferin ? The story of Sir Lepel's oppression and tyranny should be carried to England, and the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* should do all it can to get the unspeakably infamous acts of oppression committed by Sir Lepel punished by the English people.

50. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 15th April, says that the effect of letting

Sir Lepel Griffin go unpunished, and of the Government's admission that it has approved

The Government of India and Sir Lepel Griffin.
all the acts of Sir Lepel in Bhopal and elsewhere, has assuredly been to estrange the people from the Government. If Government itself admits the authorship of such acts as have been ascribed to Sir Lepel, where shall the people of the country look for justice and fair dealing ? What, again, will European nations think of these acts of injustice and oppression committed by the British Government against respectable women in India ?

51. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 17th April, says

Lord Dufferin and Sir Lepel Griffin.
that Lord Dufferin might as well have kept his letter to Sir Lepel Griffin on the subject

of the Bhopal scandals secret. Where was the necessity of informing the public of what His Lordship has done in this matter ? India is not England, and here nobody can undo what such a high officer as the Governor-General does. Here officers like Sir Lepel Griffin might kill 20 native princes with impunity. The officers of Government are in no fear of the people. Even the gods of India cannot save the man who is marked for destruction by such a high officer as the Governor-General. But if India had been England, would Lord Dufferin's certificate to Sir Lepel have been of any use ? or would His Lordship have dared even to give such a certificate, thereby encouraging criminals ? As it is, Sir Lepel has become prouder than before, and the whole Civil Service feels petted and encouraged. His Excellency probably regards the letter in the light of an excellent stroke of policy. But he should have taken thought of the consequences which the letter is destined to produce in future. He should by no means have allowed the popular distrust of officers of the type of Sir Lepel to increase. If this country had been England, Sir Lepel would have been severely punished. India, of course, tolerates anything and everything. But will she do so always and for ever ?

V—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

52. A correspondent of the *Charuvarta*, of the 9th April, says that

A hailstorm at Kalipore in Mymensingh.
on the 30th March last, at 4 P.M., a violent hailstorm passed over Kalipore in Mymensingh. The fury of the storm lasted only 15 minutes ;

SANJIVANI,
April 14th, 1888.

DACCA PRAKASH.
April 15th, 1888.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR CHANDRIKA,
April 17th, 1888.

CHARUVARTA,
April 9th, 1888.

but it was enough to do extensive damage to property. The people are in great distress. About 40 or 45 houses have been levelled to the ground and many trees have been uprooted.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
April 10th, 1888.

Scarcity of water at Pandugram in the district of Burdwani.

There is only one tank in the village, and its water is bad. As there is no chance of the tank being cleared or re-excavated by its proprietor, the Deputy Magistrate of Cutwa is asked to look to the matter.

BANGABASI,
April 14th, 1888.

Jackals at Charpangasia in Noakholly.

boys and four girls. Five children have also been badly injured by them.

SANJIVANI,
April 14nd, 1888.

Doctors for the storm-stricken villages in the Pubna district.

and as they are some 35 or 36 miles distant from the head-quarters of the district, it is impossible for them to get doctors therefrom. Cannot such suffering people as these expect some benefit, however small, from a Government which in realising taxes from them, sucks as it were their life-blood?

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SANSODHINI.
April 6th 1888.

The Sankha tea-garden in Chittagong.

56. The *Sansodhini*, of the 6th April, complains of the high-handed proceedings of Mr. Browne, proprietor of the Sankha tea-garden in Chittagong. It is said that the coolies working in this garden are made to work very hard and longer than the prescribed time. Some time ago Mr. Browne brutally assaulted a coolie; but the coolies who are thus treated are not allowed to represent their grievances to the Magistrate. If these reports be true, real anarchy and lawlessness must be admitted to be reigning supreme in Chittagong. The authorities should soon depute a competent Deputy Magistrate to make a careful enquiry into the matter. A police investigation by an inferior police officer will not do.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
April 10th, 1888

An English governess for the Maharajah of Burdwani and his adoptive mother.

under the tuition of an English governess, and observes that nothing can be more preposterous than to employ a Christian lady to look after the education of a Hindu widow. There is every chance of a deal of mischief resulting from the education of a Hindu lady being entrusted to a Christian woman. The proposal to place the Maharajah under the tuition of the same governess is also objectionable.

GARIB.
April, 11th, 1888.

Nawab Abdul Gunny of Dacca.

57. The *Garib*, of the 11th April, thanks Nawab Abdul Gunny of Dacca for his liberal contribution of Rs. 10,000 in aid of the sufferers from the recent tornado at Dacca. The people of Dacca revere the Nawab as a god for his princely liberality.

SAHACHAR,
April 11th, 1888.

58. The *Sahachar*, of the 11th April, is glad to hear of the recovery of Sir Mackenzie Wallace, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, from his recent illness.

SAHACHAR.

59. The same paper says that Sir Syed Ahmed is opposed to the appointment of members to the Legislative Councils by election, on the ground that election will have the effect of increasing the number of Hindu and

specially of Bengali members in those Councils. To this it may be replied that Sir Syed personally is a fortunate man ; his sons hold high offices under the Government ; and he himself was, for some time, a member of the Viceregal Council. And for all this advancement of himself and his sons, he had not to depend on election of any kind. But suppose a poor Mahomedan shop-keeper gives high education to his sons. Will Sir Syed say what will become of the poor shop-keeper's sons if they are not allowed to enter the Civil Service by the door of competition ? The poor shop-keeper having no family prestige like the Syed, the chance of his sons being nominated to the Government service will really be almost nil. The Syed will probably still say that there should be no competition for the Civil Service ; for if the Civil Service has to be entered by competition, for one Mahomedan that gains admission into it, two Hindoos will enter it. But where will be the harm even if that be the case ? Surely it would be inexcusable folly for a man to refuse to take one lakh of rupees because his neighbour gets two lakhs.

61. The same paper says that it did not, as the *Education Gazette* observes, state that Burma will never yield a larger revenue than what it already does.

The Education Gazette on the conquest of Upper Burma. What it said was that, be the revenue of Burma now or hereafter as large as possible, it will never compensate India for the loss she has suffered on its account.

Again, the statement of the *Education Gazette* that almost all the countries conquered by England have in the course of time become paying countries, may be correct. But it does not follow therefrom that if Burma becomes a paying country India will derive any benefit therefrom. The annual revenue of Bengal is 20 crores of rupees, but only 9 crores is spent in Bengal, and the remaining 11 crores goes elsewhere. Does the Editor of the *Education Gazette* know that ?

62. The *Surabhi and Pataka*, of the 12th April, is willing to concede that Lady Dufferin's attempt to provide

The Countess of Dufferin. medical aid for the women of India shows largeness of heart, but thinks that it is very necessary to ascertain what the real effects of her movement will be.

Well, in the first place, there can be no doubt that Lady Dufferin has herself benefited by her movement, because it has made her name famous. But it is indisputable, in the second place, that the country will not fare well if the wives of the Governors-General of India followed Her Ladyship's example in this matter. For such raising of money by subscription by the wife of a Governor-General amounts practically to the imposition of an indirect tax upon the Indian people. And as this example of Lady Dufferin is calculated to be very alluring to the consorts of future Governors-General, it is justly feared that, by starting this movement, Her Ladyship has opened a course of action which will bring great suffering upon rich men in this country. The writer can admire the good heart of the Countess, but not her attempt to raise subscription for her fund. For such an attempt on the part of a person of her exalted position is decidedly prejudicial to the people. The Countess of Dufferin is a respectable English lady ; and if she had raised money for her fund from her friends and relations in England, nothing could have been said against her movement.

63. The *Gramvasi*, of the 12th April, is sorry to learn that Mr. Ritchie, Magistrate of Howrah, will be shortly transferred elsewhere, and that Mr. Taylor will take his place, and says that it is its earnest desire to see Mr. Ritchie in the district some time longer. The district can ill-afford to lose the services of such a sympathetic officer as Mr. Ritchie.

SAHACHAR,
April 11th, 1888.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
April 12th, 1888.

GRAMVASI,
April 12th, 1888.

SAMAYA,
April 13th, 1888.

SAMAYA.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
April 13th, 1888.

BANGABASI,
April 14th, 1888.

SANJIVANI,
April 14th, 1888.

SANJIVANI.

64. The *Samaya*, of the 13th April, hopes that the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army will take some steps to punish the army contractors who supplied adulterated ghee to the Sikkim Expedition.

65. The same paper does not understand why Mr. Taylor, lately a Mr. Taylor as Tehsildar of Khond Forest Conservator on Rs. 50 per month, Mehal in Orissa. has been promoted to the Tehsildarship of the Khond Mehal in Orissa. The Tehsildar of the Khond Mehal is required not only to collect rent, but also administer civil and criminal justice; and this important and difficult work has been made over to Mr. Taylor, who has absolutely no judicial training or capacity. Mr. Taylor's appointment is due to the influence of Mr. Metcalfe, Commissioner of Orissa, who has done a most unjust act in giving the post to a man like Mr. Taylor.

66. The *Education Gazette*, of the 13th April, referring to the statue in honour of the Countess Sanjivani's statement that if a proposal had been made to erect a statue in honour of Lady Dufferin instead of a statue in honour of Lord Dufferin, nobody would have had anything to say against it, observes that the maidan in Calcutta contains only the statues of European gentlemen, and it will be a good thing to place in it the statues of three or four great ladies, and that, by way of a beginning in that direction, a statue of the large-hearted Countess of Dufferin should be placed there.

67. A correspondent of the *Bangabasi*, of the 14th April, says that A burning ghât question in Beer. Bakresvar, on the river Paphara, is a celebrated bhoom. place of pilgrimage in Beerbhoom. A large number of dead bodies is carried from long distances for the purpose of being burnt at the two burning ghâts on that river near Bakresvar, one of the ghats being used by Brahmins and the other by the other castes. But the Brahmachari at that place does not now allow Brahmins to use their ghât for cremation, saying that the Magistrate has issued a *purwana* prohibiting cremation there. He does not, however, produce any *purwana* to that effect when asked to do so.

68. Another correspondent of the same paper, who is a local pleader The Magura Jubilee Mela in Jessore. and a member of the Magura School Committee, emphatically contradicts the statements which appeared in a previous issue of this paper regarding oppression in collecting subscriptions for the Magura Jubilee Mela in Jessore (see Weekly Report on Native Papers for the week ending the 24th March 1888, paragraph 79). There is also no truth in the former correspondent's statement that subscriptions raised in aid of the Magura School Building Fund have been wasted in the Mela.

69. The *Sanjivani*, of the 14th April, says that some good has resulted from the quarrel in the Dacca Municipality.

In the report on this quarrel, submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor, the gentlemen of Dacca were spoken of as "natives." Now the word "natives" has a bad meaning when used as a noun, and is therefore frequently employed by Englishmen in India when they mean to speak insultingly of the people of this country. So Sir Steuart Bayley marked the use of the word in the report, and has thereafter addressed a letter to all Government officers forbidding them to use the word in future in connection with the people of this country. This and similar acts of Sir Steuart Bayley show that His Honour loves the people confided to his care and is ready to defend their honour. This paper does not know how to thank the Lieutenant-Governor for his good acts.

70. The same paper thinks that the vacant Judgeship in the Calcutta Small Cause Court should be given to Baboo Kedar Nath Roy, nephew of the late incum-

The Fourth Judgeship of the Small Cause Court should be given to Baboo Kedar Nath Roy, nephew of the late incum-

bent of the post. Though a second class Munsif, Kedar Baboo is very highly spoken of by the authorities. His decisions in some intricate rent suits have won for him the praise of distinguished lawyers. By giving the appointment to him, Government will not only encourage ability and talent, but will also render kindly help to the family of the late incumbent. It is hoped that Sir Steuart Bayley and Mr. Edgar will lay the family of Srinath Baboo under a lasting obligation by giving the post to his nephew.

71. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 15th April, says that the way in which
The Relief Committee at Dacca. the Committee appointed at Dacca to help

the poor who have suffered from the recent tornado has been constituted makes it doubtful whether it will be able to do good work. The work of administering relief will not be well done under the auspices of the overliberal Dr. Crombie and the irritable District Superintendent of Dacca; and as regards Baboo Akshaya Kumar Sen, he is far too busy with his own affairs to interest himself much in the work of the Committee of which he is a member.

72. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 16th April, says that when
Lord Dufferin and the Hindus and
Mussulmans.

Lord Dufferin, who had served long in diplomatic capacities in Mussulman countries, came to India, those Mussulmans who are

in the habit of dancing attendance upon officials began to visit him; and it was simultaneously perceived that the Mussulmans, who had hitherto joined with the Hindus in all political movements, were beginning to keep aloof from such movements. They even began to declare plainly that the Mussulmans would gain nothing by joining the Congress, and so they not only did not join it themselves, but dissuaded other Mussulmans from joining it; and at last Sir Syud Ahmed made a public declaration of hostility towards Hindus. It does not seem probable that these Mussulmans, who had been hitherto friendly to the Hindus, so suddenly became hostile to the latter of their own accord. It is almost certain that pressure and influence have had much to do in bringing about this suspicious change of their attitude towards the Hindus. There can, in fact, be no doubt that some among the officials are endeavouring to excite ill-feeling between the Hindus and the Mussulmans, and it is greatly to be regretted that they have partly succeeded. But they do not see that very mischievous results will be produced in the future by this policy of creating a division between the Hindus and the Mussulmans. It may be said of the Hindus that, however noisy or clamorous they may be, it is not in their nature to create real disturbances. But the Mussulmans are not so gentle and submissive as the Hindus; and so, if race animosity is once awakened in the minds of the Mussulmans by the efforts of those among them who mix with the officials, and if, in consequence, they do not consider themselves as much favoured by Government as this policy of favouritism will certainly lead them to expect, they will in all probability adopt a line of action full of danger for the Government. So, it behoves these very unwise and shortsighted officials, who are exciting the Mussulmans against the Hindus, to bethink themselves of the danger and difficulty which they are unwittingly creating for the Government. Disappointment, in the case of the Hindus, will, at the worst, mean mere clamour and noise; but in the case of the Mussulmans it will mean something which Government will have good reason to fear.

73. The same paper says that the ploughs which are now used
Pumping machines and improved
ploughs.

in agriculture in this country are not very strong, and therefore require frequent repairs. It is therefore a matter of rejoicing that

DACCA PRAKASH,
April 15th, 1888.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
April 16th, 1888.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI.

Baboo Ambica Charan Sen has constructed stronger ploughs for use in this country. It is also well that Government's attention has been drawn to the subject of constructing a cheap and simple but efficient machine for raising water in this country for watering the fields which now suffer from irregular or insufficient rainfall.

DARUSSULTANAT,
April 17th, 1888.

74. The *Darussultanat*, of the 17th April, disapproves of the appointment of a European tutoress to the minor Maharajah of Burdwan. Could not a competent native tutor or tutoress be found for the Maharajah? It would seem from this that it is the object of Government to anglicize the minor Maharajah.

URIYA PAPERS.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
March 15th, 1888.

UTKAL DIPAKA,
March 17th 1888.

AND
SANSKARAKA,
March 22nd, 1888.

The Report of the Public Service
Commission.

75. The report of the Public Service Commission has been the most important subject of discussion in the newspapers of Orissa in the week ending 22nd March 1888. The *Samvadbahika*, of the 15th March, seems to be satisfied with the proposals of the Commission as a whole. The *Utkaldipika* makes the following observations, which are substantially endorsed by the *Sanskarkaka* :—

We very much doubt whether the integrity of the proposals of the Public Service Commission will be preserved, because there is every chance of their undergoing extensive modifications at the hands of the Indian Government and the Secretary of State. Lord Dufferin, who remains here for another six months, will find in this a golden opportunity of doing something in behalf of the natives by further extending their rights and privileges.

76. A contributor to this journal brings the deplorable condition of the Road Cess finance of the Puri district to the notice of the public, and points out certain defalcations that have recently occurred in connection herewith.

77. The *Sanskarkaka*, of the 22nd March, advises the natives of Orissa to form a Defence Association with the object of protecting their interests, rights, and privileges, and makes the following observations :—

"The struggle for existence is nowhere so great as in Orissa. The following, according to ordinary interpretation, constitute the respectable professions of life :—(1) Zemindari ; (2) Mahajani ; (3) Medicine ; (4) Bar ; and (5) Government Service. By a strange fatality the natives of Orissa are required to fight with evils of exceptional magnitude before entering with dignity into any of the above callings, and this will be made clear to those who will study with care the history of Orissa for the last hundred years.

"Looking upon the estates in the Orissa Division we find that a large number of them are owned by foreigners, who care very little for their improvement, and who find great pleasure in maintaining their dignity in foreign lands by the help of what they extract from the people of Orissa. The trade of Orissa is almost exclusively in the hands of foreigners, among whom there are many bankers. The higher professions of Medicine and Law were hitherto closed against the Uriyas, and if some of them have succeeded in joining the Bar, it has been simply by accidental good fortune coupled with exceptional intelligence and industry.

"Under these circumstances, the helpless people of Orissa had no other resource except to lean upon their proverbial loyalty and to look up to Government, whom they believe to be their *Ma Bap*, for the redress of wrongs, the removal of disqualifications, and the elevation of their status.

" By the blessing of God a race of Commissioners (may God keep their spirits in peace) ending with Mr. Ravenshaw, the Anglo-Indian Uriya of Parliament Street, ruled Orissa for a certain number of years and strove hard to make the Uriyas what they are at present. * * * *

* * * * * The Commissioners of those days were like patriarchs, and they oftentimes acted on their own authority, the Local Government sanctioning their acts without objection. The three Commissioners that followed Mr. Ravenshaw, though they adopted a different policy, acknowledged the necessity of employing the natives of Orissa in all the branches of administration in that Province. Even Mr. Metcalfe, before he took final leave of Lalbag, pointed out to Government, in connection with the recent memorial of the ministerial officers of Orissa, that the Uriyas were jealous of foreigners, and that it was advisable to respect their feelings to a certain extent.

" We need not here recapitulate the arguments that we have stated at length in the columns of this paper regarding the disqualification of the Uriyas and the injustice that has been done to them so far as a certain portion of the appointments in the Subordinate Executive and Judicial Service and the Statutory Service is concerned. It need not be told that the Statutory Service, which must cease to exist when the proposals of the Public Service Commission take effect, was not meant to receive Uriya recruits, though the Uriyas form a large number of Her Majesty's subjects. We apprehend that the creation of the *Provincial Service*, as recommended by the Public Service Commission, will close the doors of the higher branches of the administration against the Uriyas for many long years, unless the power of nomination, with which the India Government will be invested under certain conditions, be exercised; for it is doubtful whether the natives of Orissa, in the present unadvanced state of their education, will be able to make their way to that service by open competition. Carefully considering the prospects of the Uriyas in Government service, we have come to the conclusion that, unless they do something to defend their interests, rights, and privileges, they will be undone for ever.

" We therefore propose to establish an Orissa Defence Association, whose object it will be to exclude foreigners as far as practicable, to secure all the ministerial posts and a certain number of the higher administrative posts in Orissa for the natives of that province, and to create a permanent fund to carry out these objects. We hope the Associations of Orissa will feel the necessity of adopting our suggestion and thereby following the example of their more advanced brethren the Beharees."

78. Referring to the transfer of ministerial officers serving in the Transfer of Civil Court Ministerial Officers in Orissa. Civil Courts of Orissa, the *Samvadbahika*, of the 22nd March, observes that as many of

them draw small salaries and have in a manner established themselves permanently in the stations in which they are serving, it will be a great hardship to them if they be required to go to other stations. Transfer, though salutary in cases of corruption or negligence, is a misfortune to those that discharge their duties honestly and satisfactorily, and draw small salaries.

79. The same paper points out that the proposal of Mr. Metcalfe to reduce the establishment of the Balasore Zillah School.

The Balasore Zillah School. from the fourth class downward is calculated to injure permanently the efficiency of that institution; for the number of minor schools in that district being very small and their annual outturn unsatisfactory, the recruits for the higher classes of the zillah school will not be many or strong. It should not also be overlooked that the instruction imparted in

SAMVADBHIKA,
March 22nd, 1888.

SAMBADHAKA.
(March 22nd 1888).
&
UTKAL DIPAKA,
March 31st.

Middle English Schools is not efficient, and that a large number of these that do not obtain Middle English Scholarships do not prosecute their studies in the Higher English Schools. It therefore prays that Mr. Worseley will see the question in its true light and save the Balasore Zillah School from mutilation. Its contemporary of the *Utkaldipika* holds a similar opinion and makes a similar request.

UTKAL DIPAKA,
March 24th, 1888.
[SAMBADBAHIIKA.]

80. The *Utkaldipika*, of the 24th March, and its contemporary of the *Samvadbahika*, notice the recent defalcations in the Road Cess funds of the Puri district with great surprise, and remark that this, taken in connection with what occurred in Balasore a few years ago, discloses a state of things requiring immediate reform.

UTKAL DIPAKA.
March 24th, 1888.

81. The same paper reproduces in one of its columns the substance of its Angul correspondent's letter, which is to the effect that the sarbarakars of that Killa, whose average annual income is very small, have been put to great inconvenience by being required by Mr. Finucane, the Director-General of Agriculture, to survey the lands of their respective sarbarakari without incurring any cost or incurring only a nominal cost. As only four per cent, of the sarbarakars are trained or are being trained in survey work, the majority of them will be obliged to retain the services of qualified men to do the work, and will thus incur expenditure which they will not be in a position to pay. It therefore draws the attention of the authorities to the subject.

UTKAL DIPAKA.

82. The editor of the same paper has carefully read the rules framed by the Government of India regarding the manufacture, storage and sale of salt in Orissa, and published for the information of the public on the 22nd February last, and has come to the conclusion that they are unnecessarily strict and vexatious so far as contractors or salt manufacturers are concerned. As nothing is said in the rules regarding the abolition of the manufacture of *Panga* salt, he inquisitively asks: "Why has the manufacture of that salt been abolished in Orissa?"

UTKAL DIPAKA,
March 31st, 1888.
[SAMBADBAHIIKA.]

83. The *Utkaldipika*, of the 31st March, and its contemporary of the *Samvadbahika*, are sorry to find that the construction of the proposed Benares-Puri Railway has been made over to Hoare, Miller and Company, who intend to work upon that line after the completion of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway. As this will unnecessarily retard the progress of work and keep it in abeyance for an indefinite period, they desire that the work ought to be made over to some other Company which may commence work at once and in right earnest. They further point out that if the Benares-Puri Railway is made to commence at Puri, the section between Cuttack and Puri may be worked with advantage and at a profit; for, as at present situated, Cuttak receives every year a large number of pilgrims that proceed to Jagannath either by road, canal or sea, and can well be able to deliver them all at a railway station, if one be constructed near that town. At any rate they think that the construction of the line should begin at once.

URIYA NAVASAMVAD,
April 4th, 1888.

84. The *Uriya Navasamvad*, of the 4th April hails with delight the payment of land revenue by money-orders. In its opinion and in the opinion of its contemporaries, the system, if properly worked, will save the zemindars from much unnecessary expense and trouble.

Discontinuance of the *Sanskarakta* newspaper.

85. The weekly paper *Sanskarakta* has been discontinued for financial reasons.

ASSAM PAPERS.

86. The *Silchar*, of the 9th April, does not know why Mr. Steinberg
 Mr. Steinberg, Assistant Deputy Assistant Deputy Commissioner of Hailakandi.
 Commissioner of Hailakandi. has been transferred to Lakshnipur.
 Mr. Steinberg was an able and popular judicial officer, and made no distinction between the black and white. It is the misfortune of Cachar that she has lost the services of such an officer.

SILCHAR,
 April 9th, 1888.

87. The *Paridarshak*, of the 9th April, says that the case of Nabin Sarkar against the Kazirbazar Police was dismissed by Mr. Mesurier, because the Police submitted the case in the C form. Nabin

Nabin Sarkar versus the Kazirbazar police. made a motion against this decision before the Deputy Commissioner; but the Deputy Commissioner not being able to believe the evidence of Kisor Sing, *mahanjan*, has upheld Mr. Mesurier's decision. But there were other witnesses in the case whose evidence the Deputy Commissioner has not dared to assail or impugn. If he considered the Police innocent, why did he not subject it to a regular trial for the purpose of proving its innocence? He had not apparently the courage to do so; and so justice is trampled upon in this way in this country when the Police has to be shielded.

88. The same paper says that the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination has been held in Assam for the first time this year. This examination has been introduced with a view of ascertaining

The Primary Scholarship Examination in Assam. every five years the comparative progress in education made by pathsala boys in the different districts of Assam. This is certainly very good, but it is doubtful whether the last examination has attained that object. The last examination has done no good to Assam: it has only put Government to unnecessary expense, and the candidates to trouble and inconvenience.

This unsatisfactory result is mainly attributable to the injudicious selection of examiners by the office of the Inspector of Schools, and to the nature of the questions set to the candidates. As regards the questions, it is noticeable that they were, as a rule, very difficult, and in some subjects the same for boys in different stages of study. Some questions, again, were worded not in Assamese, as they should have been, but in Bengali, and that because the gentleman who set them does not know Assamese. The time allowed for answering the questions on mental arithmetic was very short.

If the examination is to be made successful in future, it is necessary, in the first instance, that no one not possessing a knowledge of Assam and of Assamese should be appointed an examiner and secondly, that the question should be carefully revised before being printed, not by the Inspector who has not time to revise them properly, but by a Committee of able, experienced and trustworthy persons.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,
Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
 The 21st April 1888.

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